(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1966.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1783.

LONDON, *May* 3.

ADVICES from Peterſburgh mention, that the empreſs had already put in execution that part of her intention relative to the Jeſuits, concerning which ſhe had written to his holineſs, though the pontiff had not yet returned any direct anſwer to her imperial majeſty's requiſition. Theſe letters add, that freſh forces were in readineſs to march towards the Crimea, to ſtrengthen the Ruſſian garriſon there, whoſe preſence and prevalence alone ſecure tranquillity in that territory.

A plan of a charter proper to be granted to the natives of Geneva ſettling in Ireland, has been tranſmitted to government, and is now under the conſideration of his majeſty's miniſters.

The cordial protection afforded the Genevans, does infinite credit to the Iriſh nation.

The duke of Leinſter has acquired great popularity in Ireland by the generous donation he offered the Genevans; not only the grant of land, but the manner of granting it was princely.

Lord Aldborough offered the Genevan emigrants a very large tract of land, and his lordſhip was at the expence of having the plan of a city engraved, on the ſcale of which it was propoſed to build New-Geneva.

May 6. A letter from Madrid, by the way of Liſbon, ſays, that two American gentlemen are arrived there, in order to ſettle with the court of Spain a treaty of commerce and amity, their independency being acknowledged; but when the letter came away they had not been admitted into the preſence of the king, as the grandees were deliberating in what manner they ſhould be received.

The moſt authentic advices from Paris, ſtate the marine plan of France to be this; always to have 18 ſhips of the line in commiſſion; ſix to be ſtationed at Breſt, ſix at Rochfort, and ſix at Toulon. Theſe ſhips to be annually relieved by an equal number; thoſe recalled to be kept in commiſſion, and the ſeamen to be regiſtered; by which meaſure there will be a fleet of 36 ſail of the line beſides frigates, ready to put to ſea at one month or ſix weeks notice.

A camp of 30,000 men is forming in France. The plan of an annual encampment has been adopted by the French miniſtry for ſome years.

A letter from Berlin has the following article: "Notwithſtanding the great age of our ſovereign, he is ſtill very attentive to ſtate affairs; part of his time he ſpends in ſeeing his troops exerciſed, and has given orders for augmenting his army, ſo that it is imagined he has ſome grand ſcheme in agitation, and intends to ſtrike ſome important blow; the Engliſh and Ruſſian ambaſſadors are often in private conference with his majeſty, and expreſſes are frequently ſending off to Peterſburgh and Vienna."

May 8. A letter from Corke ſays, that the William and Mary is arrived there from New-York, by which they have advice, that trade is in a flouriſhing ſtate; that Swediſh, Dutch, and Daniſh ſhips are arrived there with various ſorts of goods, which have given freſh life to the inhabitants; that proviſions are much cheaper, being brought in from all parts of the province; that there is no more talk of the loyaliſts quitting that city, they having received aſſurances from the congreſs that their perſons and property ſhall remain ſafe, provided they do for the future conform themſelves to the laws of the United States.

May 9. The expected reduction in the corps of artillery is ſuſpended by order of government, pro tempore.

A great number of young American adventurers in trade, have lately taken houſes in France and Holland, for the purpoſe of managing the aſſignments that may be ſent them from their own country.

Dr. Franklin in a late letter to a friend in England, gives an opinion, that Great-Britain will ſtill enjoy a great part of the American trade, though he expects the Dutch will be very formidable rivals, much more ſo than either France or Spain, or all the other northern powers put together.

No part of the unfunded debt will be paid off, which will make an addition of thirty millions, to the preſent enormous amount of the fund.

It is a circumſtance well known to the Britiſh miniſtry, that Hyder Ally has been conſtantly in the pay of France ever ſince he firſt invaded the Carnatic.

Additional works are making to ſtrengthen the works on the garriſon of Portſmouth, which will not be completed under four years.

None of the clergy and gentry of America, ſufferers by the war, and who hold offices on that continent, under government, have been ſtruck off the penſion liſt at the treaſury, as reported, except thoſe who have been preferred or otherwiſe provided for in Great-Britain.

May 10. Notwithſtanding the loſs of Mr. Pitt's motion, the neceſſity of it ſtill continues, for the qualifications of voters at different elections are ſo truly ridiculous, that the very mention of them is ſufficient to exciſe ridibility. What muſt a foreigner conclude, when informed, that to boil a pot, to occupy a particular houſe, to marry the daughter of a burgeſs, or, which is the caſe at Midhurſt, to be the tenant of a large ſquare ſtone in lord Montague's park, conſtitutes the qualification of an Engliſh elector? At the laſt Windſor election, a temporary tax was paid for a dog kennel, and the perſon who paid it, was entitled to give his ſuffrage at Shaftſbury, and ſome other boroughs; ſleeping a ſingle night in a pig-ſtye, under the appellation of a dwelling houſe, is the decent qualification of an elector. Such whimſical requiſites could never have been founded on reaſon; and law, which is deemed the perfection of reaſon, muſt diſdain the adoption of ſuch chimerical attributes.

The buſineſs of a parliamentary reform, perfectly ſimple in itſelf, has been rendered complex by the injudicious mode of treating it. The object petitioned for by the people was, an "equal repreſentation." Only one of Mr. Pitt's propoſitions bore any relation to the ſubject. His firſt idea was abſolutely no more than a tranſcript of lord Mahon's œconomical plans for preventing expence at elections. What had this to do with the caſe in point? The intention was not to watch the ſluices of corruption, but to ſtop the current from whence they flowed. The petitions from the unrepreſented part of the people were before the houſe; their prayers required an anſwer, their grievances demanded relief. By Mr. Pitt's plan they neither received one, nor obtained the other. "We have not a voice in the ſenate by any repreſentatives," ſaid they. An hundred knights ſhall be added to the counties, replied Mr. Pitt. "We are bound by laws to which we gave no aſſent," rejoined the petitioners. Corruption ſhall be puniſhed, if I can find it out, anſwered the orator. Is this boyiſh trifling, or manly wiſdom? From this memorable event we may learn, the futility of raiſing our expectations too high; few men anſwer them.

The loſs of Mr. Pitt's motion may perhaps be attributed to his previous reſerve. The reform aimed at was an object of infinite magnitude; and to ſhape a motion which ſhould include the whole of the caſe, required the maturation of age, and the hand of experience. Men of the firſt abilities in this country have employed their thoughts on the ſubject. The ideas of theſe men, like rays of light collected in a focus, would have illumined the deſign; nor could it have obſcured the brilliancy of Mr. Pitt's talents to have conſulted others as well verſed in the ſubject as himſelf. This to the laſt he declined. Enveloped in a cloud of myſtery, he diſdained the commerce of diſcourſe on the meaſure, and when entreated by friends of the reform to diſcloſe his intended motions, although privately decided, he had not made up his mind. Thus venturing *propria marte* on the Herculean taſk, it is ſurpriſing that not having the ſtrength of Hercules he ſhould fail in his labours! Mr. Pitt muſt know that nature has her boundaries: to tranſgreſs them is to err; and if he be yet to learn, he ſhould be told, that the warmth of youth may attempt great things, but the vigour of age only can accompliſh them.

Mr. Beaufoy, a very young member, ſpoke on Mr. Pitt's motion ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the houſe, that he gained an attention which more experienced members can ſeldom boaſt. Mr. Beaufoy is member for Minehead.

RICHMOND, *June* 28.

To JOHN THORNTON and JOHN HEATH, Eſquires, delegates from the county of Northumberland.

Gentlemen,

THE preſent peace places us in one of thoſe hazardous and critical ſituations, that makes it our duty to addreſs you. National dignity, ſecurity, and happineſs, on the one hand, or decay and miſery on the other, are conſequences that will be greatly determined by our public conduct, at emerging from obſcurity and dependence to independent ſovereignty. Our anxiety correſponds with the greatneſs of theſe concerns, when we reflect that no favourable proſpect of them can be entertained, until we ſhall ſee many defects both of our government and manners, permanently and wiſely reformed or aboliſhed. The conſtitution itſelf having been haſtily formed in times of turbulence and confuſion, may be preſumed to require amendments; we are moreover informed, that ſome very reſpectable perſons are of opinion, that the aſſent and concurrence of the people in its formation, were not obtained with due ſolemnity and extent; as well, therefore, to put the very baſis of our political ſtructure on unexceptionable grounds, as to prevent factious or wicked men from covering their deſigns to diſturb the good order of government, under plauſible objections to its inſtitution, we wiſh that a convention of repreſentatives might be called, who ſhall be expreſſly delegated by the people to review and eſtabliſh the conſtitution. We reflect with ſhame, upon the repeated violations of public faith, in the management of our money affairs; even the neceſſities and diſtractions of war do not juſtify this conduct: but to perſevere in it during a ſtate of peace, would leave us at a loſs, whether to impute moſt to the folly, the criminality, or the inſanity of its abettors. The exiſtence of paper money to uſeful purpoſes, preſuppoſes an eſtabliſhment of public credit; we think therefore, that the iſſuing it at this time, would ſerve no purpoſe, but to overwhelm the remains of public credit, and revive that ſhocking countenance to private fraud, which has too evidently followed many of our public meaſures. When you conſider how invaluable public credit is, both in its foreign and domeſtic relations, we reſt aſſured, that you will uſe every exertion to repair the injuries it has hitherto ſuſtained, and to ſecure and cheriſh it in future. The want of energy and deciſion in the various orders of magiſtracy, will neceſſarily occaſion negligence, and where there is a diſpoſition to it, iniquity in the ſeveral officers of ſtate that are reſpectively under their controul; amongſt many ill effects deducible from this ſource, we particularly lament the fruitleſs iſſue of the numerous taxes we have paid; to the legiſlature they appeared adequate to the objects they were intended to accompliſh, and yet we ſee public credit proſtrate, our defenceleſs ſhores marked by the former ravages of a moſt deſpicable enemy, and our ſupplies to the continental army and treaſury, as defective, as if our revenues had been peculiarly appropriated to our own protection. The multiplicity of laws which ſeem to have been deſigned to correct theſe abuſes, tend, we think, to aggravate them. A remedy is rather to be ſought in a correction of certain habits and manners, than in immediate acts of legiſlature. Laws have a limited effect in forming the manners of a people. The example of thoſe, whoſe ſtations in life give them an influence over the opinions of others, is the principal inſtrument that can finiſh this great object. Thoſe, therefore, who are in the public adminiſtration, are peculiarly bound, both by their duty and intereſt, to promote its accompliſhment; for when manners are formed, the buſineſs of government is made eaſy; the whole ſtate is in harmony with its ordinances, and cooperates in their execution; but when they are wanting, we muſt either be content to ſee a general inefficiency of the laws, a prevalence of abuſes, and confuſion in the management of public affairs, or look for redreſs to ſuch an overſtrained exertion of power by ſome one member of the government, as will be unconſtitutional and oppreſſive. We think it muſt be apparent, on the ſlighteſt reflection, that a ſyſtem of manners, ſo inveterate by habit, and ſo preciſely calculated as ours have been, for our former ſtate of dependence and debaſement, muſt be, in many reſpects, repugnant to the frugal, vigilant, and enlightened character of free republicans.

We feel the moſt liberal and conciliatory diſpoſitions towards real Britiſh ſubjects; we have eſpecially a very generous concern for the redreſs of many who have ſuffered by acts of confiſcation; but with the utmoſt ſcope we can give to theſe ſentiments, we cannot extend them to ſuch perſons of theſe ſtates, as, not ſatisfied with the unnatural election of party they made in the late conteſt, have ſuperadded the guilt of treachery or parricide. Nor can we exculpate thoſe mercantile perſons, who, having connections and obligations to the country, that ought to have inſured their neutrality, have, nevertheleſs, retired to Britiſh poſts in America, and engaged immediately in the war. We think common juſtice and policy requires, that the treaty of peace, as it reſpects theſe claſſes of men, ſhould be interpreted with the utmoſt rigour that is conſiſtent with integrity and good faith. We are entirely perſuaded that the nations of Europe will endeavour, in their intercourſe with us, to acquire an aſcendency in American councils; and their ſuperiority in wealth, intrigue, and negotiation, may afford them very flattering proſpects of ſucceſs in the attempt; we therefore enjoin you, in the moſt earneſt manner, to watch with vigilance, and oppoſe with firmneſs, any tendency to ſo diſhonourable and injurious a ſituation, from whatever quarter it may proceed. The Britiſh nation certainly have partiſans amongſt us; and however they may be induced either through direct deceit or ſelf-deluſion to ſhow a temporary conformity to a government they can neither abandon nor overturn, yet we do believe that upon all points, when the intereſt of Great-Britain may be excluſively concerned, they will find their old bias irreſiſtable; on this ground, though we wiſh their ſituation in the community to be as quiet and ſecure as poſſible, yet we think them very improper perſons to have a ſhare in the government; and ſhould be well pleaſed if a very ſtrict and comprehenſive oath of abjuration, was made indiſpenſable to the exerciſe of any civil or military office in the ſtate.

We earneſtly hope that the deliberations of the aſſembly, uninterrupted by local or perſonal debates, will be directed to the great national objects, which ſo peculiarly demand their unanimity and attention. We feel the moſt ardent wiſhes for the dignity and proſperity of our country, and ſhall contribute our ſhare of the conſiderable expences that are requiſite to eſtabliſh them, with the greater cheefulneſs, in proportion as we obſerve, what we wiſh our paſt experience had made more familiar, that the objects of revenue are impoſed with wiſdom, and collected and applied with probity and diligence.

Signed by 69 of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants.

Northumberland, June 10, 1783.

NEW-YORK, *July* 5.

Yeſterday arrived the Tyger brig, captain Smith, from Quebec, but laſt from Newfoundland, by which we are informed, that trade was very dull at the former place, owing to a vaſt influx of goods from moſt parts of the world; but as yet there had not arrived many new ſettlers from the continent of America.

On Thurſday laſt, arrived the Clinton ſtore-ſhip, from Portſmouth, after a ſix weeks paſſage.

Laſt Sunday, about ſun-ſet, a horrid murder and ſuicide were perpetrated on board the Charming Polly tranſport, lying at the commiſſary's wharf. Mr. Norris, the ſecond mate, in the exerciſe of his command, having had ſome words of difference with one of the ſeamen on board (ſaid to be a Portugueſe) the latter followed the former as he was deſcending the ſteerage, and ſtabbed him to the heart with a knife. The aſſaſſin immediately retired below, and was found with his throat cut in the moſt effectual manner.

Extract of a letter from Spithead, dated May 22, 1783.

"His majesty's ship Mercury, H. E. Stanhope, Esq; commander, is waiting to bring out the definitive treaty, and under orders to depart at a moment's warning."

July 7. Town lots at Port Roſaway, of 60 by 120 feet, ſell from 10 to 250 guineas.

Saturday morning the ſhip Friendſhip, captain Stephenſon, arrived here from London, in eight weeks; he ſailed from thence in company with the ſhip Liberty, captain Nice, for this port, who may be hourly expected, as captain Stephenſon ſaw him a few days before he came in.

The ſame day the ſchooner Emery, captain Bowers, arrived here in 32 days from Montego-Bay, in Jamaica: he came out in company with a ſchooner bound for Rhode-Iſland. On the 18th of June, captain Bowers ſpoke with a brig called the Hancock, from Philadelphia, bound for the Miſſiſippi.

The ſhip Aurora, Conſtable Saunders, maſter, arrived here ſaturday afternoon, in 9 days from Charles-town, South Carolina; the day before he ſailed, a brigantine arrived there from Philadelphia; and the ſame day ſailed for London the ſhip Waſhington, with a valuable cargo of rice and indigo.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 12.*

On the 4th inſtant, being the anniverſary of American independence, a commencement was held at the univerſity in this city, before a very crouded aſſembly; a number of the principal officers of the ſtate; part of his excellency the French miniſter's family; and a great concourſe of moſt reſpectable citizens, politely countenancing, and giving elegance to the literary entertainment.

About 10 o'clock, the honourable truſtees, attended by the faculty of graduates in their robes, went in proceſſion from the apparatus chamber, into the public hall, and took their ſeats.

The reverend doctor Ewing, provoſt, opened the buſineſs of the day with prayer. The exerciſes were then conducted in the order following:

A latin ſalutatory oration, touching on a variety of intereſting topics; particularly, the baneful influence of luxury, with regard to national principles and manners. By Mr. —— Snodgraſs.

An oration, ſketching the plan of literature, claſſic and philoſophical, obſerved in this inſtitution, and noticing the ſpecial proviſion made for attaining a maſterly correctneſs and addreſs in our vernacular tongue; by Mr. Stephen Sykes.

An oration, ſhewing the eſſential connexion between the exterior figure of man, and his ſuſceptibility of improvement in arts and ſciences, by Mr. —— Morris.

A forenſic diſputation on dueling. Meſſrs. Ephraim Ramſay, and Joſeph Thomas, maintained the lawfulneſs and expediency of the practice: Meſſrs. G. Bartram and N. Greer, maintained the negative. The arguments were acute, and judiciouſly arranged on each ſide. The provoſt's deciſion was direct and full againſt this Gothic phrenſy.

An oration on the nature of government; illuſtrating the diſtinguiſhing excellencies of the democratic form; with obſervations immediately reſpecting the United States; by Mr. Iſaac Briggs.

An oration upon American affairs, embelliſhed with remarks, immediately reſpecting the ſpirit of patriotiſm, and the generoſity of France in the ever memorable alliance; by Mr. Richard Footman.

An oration containing humourous playful ſtrictures upon ſome apprehended barbariſms of grammatical and metaphyſical erudition; by Mr. John Chew Thomas.

Degrees were then conferred; that of batchelor in the arts, on the following gentlemen, viz. Meſſrs. George Bartram, Iſaac Briggs, Richard Footman, Nathaniel Greer, Anthony Morris, Ephraim Ramſay, James Snodgraſs, Stephen Sykes, Joſeph Thomas, and John Chew Thomas. The degree of batchelor in medicine, was conferred upon Meſſrs. Solomon Berkhead, John Morris, John Watſon, Thomas Waring, of Charles town, South-Carolina. The degree of maſter of arts, was conferred on Meſſrs. Eraſmus Kelly, John Caldwell, John Bleakley, Samuel Sitgreaves, James Gray, Joſeph Ruſh, Peter Chevalier, and Benjamin Morris.

The degree of doctor of phyſic was conferred on Dr. Hugh Shields, he having received the ſame degree before at Edinburgh.

The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on the rev. Samuel Magaw, vice-provoſt, and on the rev. John Chriſtopher Kunzie, profeſſor of Hebrew and philology in the univerſity.

The faculty and truſtees, deſirous of ſhewing every mark of diſtinction, to the illuſtrious man, to whom America is exceedingly indebted, conferred upon his excellency general George Waſhington, Eſq; commander in chief of the American army, the degree of doctor of laws.

The valedictory oration was then delivered by Mr. W. Stewart; it had been handſomely prepared; various, ſentimental, delicate, pathetic; and the ſpeaker did it juſtice.

A ſolemn charge, ſuited to bring home with a collected force, philoſophy and virtue, to the boſoms and buſineſs of the young gentlemen, was given by the provoſt.

The vice-provoſt concluded with prayer.

A band of muſic playing at proper intervals, improved the general entertainment.

A ſpectator of the late confuſion in the city of Philadelphia, who wiſhes to blame neither congreſs nor the council of the ſtate, begs leave to congratulate every friend to humanity upon the peaceable mode of ſettling the late diſpute between the council and the ſoldiers. It has been remarked, that during the republican ages of Rome, which laſted ſeveral hundred years, there never was a ſingle life loſt in all the riots, mobs, revolts, and mutinies, that were ſo frequent in that country. Too much tenderneſs cannot be ſhewn to the life of man. Count Saxe uſed to ſay, he had rather be ten days longer in taking a city by a ſiege, than loſe the life of a ſingle grenadier by taking it by ſtorm. Mr. Payne, in his Common Senſe, tells us, that republics, "by negotiating miſtakes," prevent wars with each other. Why ſhould not the rulers of republics, by negotiating revolts, prevent unneceſſary bloodſhed among their citizens? They are the fathers of the people, and ſhould be as tender of their lives, as of the lives of their children.

We find by a late New-York paper, that the Bahama iſlands are recommended to the royal refugees as fit places for forming new ſettlements. The iſland of Albago, to which a number of thoſe people are repairing, is mentioned as being particularly fruitful, and only wanting inhabitants and cultivation to become equal to any of the Weſt-India iſlands.

Sunday laſt the brig Diana, captain Hayes, arrived here in 32 days from Jamaica. On his paſſage the 24th of June, lat. 28, 30, long. 79, 20, he ſpoke with a ſmall ſhip, captain Stelle, from Philadelphia, bound to the Havanna; and on the 29th, in lat. 31, 39, long. 75, 46, he ſpoke with the ſnow Friendſhip, ſix weeks out, from London, bound to Charles-town.

A ſhip from Piſcataway, and a ſhip from Philadelphia, were arrived at Kingſton.

We are informed that admiral Pigot had ſailed from Jamaica for England, leaving only one ſhip of the line on that ſtation.

Wedneſday arrived the ſhip Neſbit, captain Hodgkinſon, in 40 days from l'Orient, and the polacre le Rotet de la Mare, captain Fourney, in 52 days from Bourdeaux. In the former came paſſenger a gentleman who acquaints us, that before he left l'Orient, letters had been received there from Paris, mentioning that the definitive treaty was actually ſigned, and that a frigate was prepared to bring out official diſpatches on the happy occaſion.

Thurſday came up the ſhip George and James, captain Linton, in ſeven weeks from England. He left London the 3d of May, and brings no accounts later than the 6th of May.

Captain Linton, on his paſſage, ſpoke with the following veſſels, viz. June 10, lat. 36, 19, N. long. 50, W. the brig Badger, captain Evans, from Porto Rico, bound to Liverpool; June 14, lat. 35, 57, N long. 55, W. the ſhip de la Verd, captain John Skelton, from St. Kitt's, bound to London; and on the firſt inſtant, a ſloop from Nevis bound to Halifax.

July 15. Advices from New-York, as late as Friday laſt, mention, that 26 ſail of veſſels, with refugees on board, were to ſail that day for Nova-Scotia. That the Heſſian and other foreign troops taken with general Burgoyne were ſailed for Canada. That another embarkation conſiſting of Britiſh troops, was preparing; among the veſſels fitting up for tranſports was the South-Carolina frigate; it was ſaid ſhe would accommodate near 1000 men. Theſe advices add, that from the above and many other cauſes, it was probable the city would be clear of the Britiſh army in the courſe of the months of Auguſt and September.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE, for January 1783.

CUPID IN INDIA. A FACT.

ABOUT two years ſince, a gentleman of property in Bengal, wrote to a friend in London, deploring the ſtate of beauty in that ſcorching climate, and requeſting him to prevail on ſome young lady, well born and educated, with a tolerable ſhare of perſonal charms, to make a voyage to India, giving his honour to make her immediately his wife. The gentleman who received the commiſſion was induced to ſend his daughter, who to a diſengaged heart, added beauty, muſic, and every accompliſhment. The fair one bade adieu to the bleak ſhores of England, and, glowing with triumphant hopes, found herſelf in a few months on thoſe of the Ganges. But, alas! the expected lover did not appear to greet her arrival: buſineſs had carried him ſome hundred leagues up the country; but foreſeeing the arrival of the Engliſh fleet during his abſence, he had provided for the accommodation of the lady in the houſe of a factor. Two months elapſed before his return; then, panting with expectation, he flew to his friend, to throw himſelf before the future arbitreſs of his fate. Whether his empaſſioned fancy had drawn the lady in colours beyond thoſe of nature, or whether the ſtyle of her beauty differed from the picture he had formed, it is certain he beheld her with a coldneſs almoſt bordering on averſion. The capricious god for once was uniform; the lady found herſelf as little captivated as the youth, and ſeveral ſucceeding interviews ſerved but to confirm their mutual diſlike. The gentleman, finding there was no danger of the lady's breaking her heart for his perfidy, offered her a compenſation of ſixteen thouſand pounds, to be releaſed from his engagement, which was gladly accepted. The friend, who had been laying by for the event, now boldly ſtood forward as her lover, profeſſing the moſt ardent paſſion; the lady was pleaſed, and the nuptials were celebrated. No ſooner had the rejected beauty become a wife, and totally out of the reach of her firſt lover, than his eyes were opened—he was aſtoniſhed, that he had before been blind to her perfections, was ſeized with deſpair, took to his bed, and for ſome time was pronounced to be in a ſtate incapable of recovery. If a vertical ſun ſublimates the body and mind to ſuch extravagancies as theſe, let us be thankful that we may have his beams aſkance, and be content with humbler feelings.

A circumſtance of extraordinary GOOD FORTUNE.

THE critical occurrence of extraordinary events hath ſo very frequently the appearance of ſupernatural interpoſition, that it may ſerve to account for that ſuperſtitious faith, which hath from time to time exalted ſuch occurrences into miracles, and ſtamped caſual and accidental circumſtances with ſacred marks of divine intervention and providential interference.

The following fact deſerves to be recorded as a remarkable inſtance of this kind; becauſe, on due conſideration, the occaſion will appear ſo little worthy the extraordinary interpoſitions of Providence, that ſuch a ſuppoſition would be profane and irreligious.

When the father of the preſent Sir E—— L—— came of age, his ſeat, P—— H——, was conſiderably out of repair; however, as the income of the eſtate, during his minority, had been exhauſted in paying off ſome incumbrances, and was not ſo great as to admit of freſh burdens, he was adviſed to delay the repairs and improvements of his houſe, one part of which wanted to be rebuilt, till by marriage, or otherwiſe, he ſhould be poſſeſſed of a ſum of ready money. But with this ſalutary advice he did not find himſelf inclined to comply; on the contrary, he engaged workmen, and in a year or two completed his plan, and incurred a debt of £. 5000.

He now began to feel the impropriety of his conduct; and as he was one day writing in a parlour hung with tapeſtry, in the remaining antient part of his houſe, a ſervant informed him that one of the artificers he had employed had called for payment of his bill, and was extremely troubleſome and importunate.

Stung with mortification at this freſh proof of his folly, he ordered the ſervant to withdraw; and, rising from his chair, traverſed the room in ſuch anxiety and diſorder of mind, that he ran his head againſt the tapeſtry at the farther end of it, with ſuch violence as to ſhake ſome wood work within it, and produce a jingling like the rattling of falling coin. He immediately ripped open the tapeſtry with his penknife, and in a cupboard in the wall, the door of which had been burſt by his head, he found a bag which had contained 500 broad pieces of gold; but, being rotten with age, and the door was burſt open, part of its contents had dropped on the floor: they were, however, all recovered, and the fortunate owner thus enabled immediately to diſcharge the debt which had given him ſo much uneaſineſs.

From a late Dublin paper.

The whig club of the city of Dublin, congratulate his excellency general Waſhington, and the officers and ſoldiers who bravely fought under his command, on the approach of peace, and the bleſſings of freedom and liberty, obtained by them throughout the thirteen colonies, of which they obtain part of the bleſſing.

We hope the virtuous citizens of the United States, will take every ſtep in their power to make the brave ſoldiers, ſailors, widows, orphans, and parents happy, and not ſuffer their feelings to be hurt by the ſight of thoſe miſcreants, who encouraged this bloody and unnatural war, either by their ſervices, or by quitting their country at an hour of diſtreſs: we, or part of us, hope to partake of the bleſſing in the colonies, and wiſh for the peace of the United States. It would make our blood boil in us, to ſee traitors be partakers of the bleſſings of that free country, and much more the injured, as it muſt open the wounds of the ſoldier, hurt the feelings of the widow and orphan, and make the hoary head of the tender parent, who loſt the child of his boſom in this glorious conteſt, daily weep, and go with ſorrow to the grave; which the great God forbid.

At a general meeting of the TRUE-BLUE LEGION, holden at the county court-houſe, Corke, the 25th day of November, 1782.

Captain SHAW in the chair.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we conſider the raiſing of ſenſible regiments as done with an intent to break that unanimity, ſubſiſting in the volunteer army, and as tending to create undue influence; and that we will neither aid or aſſiſt, but diſcountenance to the utmoſt of our power, the raiſing of men to ſerve in ſaid regiments.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That what has been done by the parliaments of Great-Britain and Ireland, towards the emancipation of this country, does not appear to us to be ſufficient to eſtabliſh the rights of Ireland, upon a permanent foundation, nor adequate to the declarations of both parliaments; and that we are firmly of opinion, that nothing leſs than a renunciation on the part of England, of all claim to legiſlate for Ireland, and an Iriſh bill of rights, can ever unite the two nations in thoſe bands of union and reciprocal friendſhip, which we moſt ardently wiſh may take place between them.

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware) July 4.*

This day, being the anniverſary of our glorious independence, a number of reſpectable gentlemen aſſembled on the occaſion, when the following toaſts were drank, accompanied with 13 diſcharges from a braſs field piece, viz.

1. May the new conſtellation ſhed its benign influence all over the world.
2. General Waſhington, and the American army, who have fought, and bled, in defence of their country.
3. The congreſs.
4. The king of France.
5. The ſtates of Holland.
6. May the internal enemies of America be baniſhed to the cold regions of the north.
7. The armed neutrality.
8. May wiſdom guide the legiſlative bodies of the United States of America.
9. The friends of America throughout the univerſe.
10. The borough and magiſtracy of Wilmington.
11. The whig ladies of America.
12. Our ambaſſadors at foreign courts.
13. May the preſent confederation of the United States be handed down inviolate to the lateſt poſterity.

The whole was conducted with the greateſt decency and decorum; and it is worthy of obſervation, that a number of the inhabitants of this borough (the generality of whom are of the people called quakers) ſo far waved their religious principles, as to join heartily with the profeſſed whigs of America, on this occaſion, which is a plain indication that true patriotiſm is not inconſiſtent with the principles of the goſpel.

ANNAPOLIS, *July 17.*

THE Intendant's compliments to the writer under the ſignature of A Prince-George's county Planter, and being deſirous of giving every neceſſary aſſiſtance to a perſon who wiſhes to become a politician, he recommends honeſty, candour, veracity, and an induſtrious attention to whatever he undertakes to perform. If the Planter's conſtitution will wear theſe qualities eaſily, he need not want a ſhred of any man's cloak to become reſpected and honoured in any free government in which he may incline to take his ſtation. As ſimples are generally the moſt effectual in medicine for prevention, or cure, ſo following the plain dictates of common ſenſe and juſtice, enſures the moſt certain and permanent ſucceſs in politics; but if the Planter finds this ſimple garb to ſet awkwardly upon him, and that his genius is conſtantly leading him into the dark ways of deception and myſtery, he had better decline the purſuit, for he will run the riſque of being *damned*, without even the conſolation of being thought a clever fellow.

This writer has made ſeveral aſſertions, not one of which is true; if he has hazarded them from report, he may have been deceived, and there are yet hopes of him; but if he undertakes to give them to the public as facts which he knows, he is perfectly under the cloak of the devil. Though the Intendant is not very fond of

novelty and change, and had personally no reason of neglect from the former goverment, yet he could, without reproach, very smoothly pass from a government, under an authority which was perverted to the purposes of oppression and tyranny, to take part in an opposition founded in liberty and justice. The Intendant has every reason to be convinced, that the good sense of the citizens of this state has given a more just construction of his conduct than this writer and his associates; who appear to be grieved, that a man may be found, who has virtue enough to quit the emoluments and honours of the old government, to take part in the new. Near this light they know their taper will not shine, and therefore it is necessary to throw as much dirt at it as can be scraped up, that they may cover what they cannot extinguish. Had the Intendant been so far influenced by his connexion with the proprietary government, as to have taken no part in the opposition to British usurpation, he would, according to the Planter's reasoning, have acted rightly; but this conduct did not correspond with the Intendant's ideas of duty to the country in which he lived, and therefore he did not pursue it, but early took a decided part in the present revolution, by undertaking, though not soliciting, an important office of trust, which he executed with fidelity and attention.

To infer that the Intendant would smilingly enter into the service of a government founded on the ruin of our present constitution, *because* he has taken part in the revolution, is rather new logic, grounded upon a supposition contrary to all experience, that a man will be guilty of a base action, *because* he has done a virtuous one; but perhaps this kind of logic may be very convenient for the Planter, as he may hope to establish the converse position, that it is probable a man may do a virtuous action, *because* he has done many base ones, and then, and not till then, he will have the presumption in favour of his future rectitude.

The INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

Annapolis, July 21, 1783.

PORTLAND,

A NEW TOWN, is now laid out, in lots, at the Ferry Branch of Patapsco, otherwise known by the name of Moale's-point, one mile south west from Baltimore. The natural advantages of this situation for a town, navigation, and a safe harbour, need no description to those that know it; but to those who are strangers, it is necessary to inform them, that this situation invited the first settlers of Baltimore to fix on this and the opposite point, (which formed the harbour) as the most advantageous of any near the head of Chesapeake bay; but were refused the ground by the owners, which fixed the town where it now stands. The harbour is commodious, the depth of water is superior to any in the river, there being from twenty to forty feet water; the worm was never known to bite there; the situation for ship-building surpasses any on these waters, being contiguous to the improved streets of Baltimore-town, to large bodies of timber from the forests, as well as by water from the creeks of the river and bay, and the extensive peninsula of the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia; and it cannot be doubted, by those who know this situation, but it will be the grand resort of trade and shipping, when the present navigation leading to this increasing town, fills up with mud; an event which is approaching fast. The next convenient situation will of course, be resorted to, which none but this lays claim to. One third of the market truck that comes to Baltimore-town, crosses this ferry, and settlers may conveniently be supplied on the spot.

Nearly the whole of the lots will be water-lots: the banks of the river are mostly very high, which afford materials, on the spot, to make wharfs where shipping of any draught of water may lay along side the warehouses, and deliver and receive their cargoes; the channel runs near the shore, and the large London ships that frequented the river before the war, preferred this harbour for safety and convenience. Its distance from the west end of Baltimore, where the chief part of the produce for shipping centers, is nearly the same as to Fell's-point, where the produce is now shipped. The main road to Annapolis, and the southern states, leads through this situation, where there is a public ferry. The streets will be commodious, and the lots disposed of on lease for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever, on a moderate ground rent. The plat may be now seen, by applying to me in Baltimore. It will also be transmitted to the post-offices in the principal towns of the United States. tf

JONATHAN HUDSON.

Baltimore, July 15, 1783.

July 21, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, as they may be discharged. 4w

CATH. ELLIOT, administratrix.
DAVID STEUART, administrator.

TAKEN up by James Moss, living on Hack[illegible]-point, near the city of Annapolis, a row BOAT, twelve feet keel, and four feet four inches wide, has two ring-bolts, one a-head and the other a-stern. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges.

July 11, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways the three following negroes, viz. negro TOM, who says he belongs to William Hundley, of Essex, county, Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has on a middling good country linen shirt, and an old pair of breeches. Negro HARRY, who says he belongs to John Mackleish, in Frederick county, a likely fellow, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has on an old pair of breeches, and a pretty good shirt. Negro JOE, who says he belongs to Justinian Dawkins, of Calvert county, appears to be something odd of 20 years old, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has an impediment in one of his knees, and a remarkable sharp head, has on a tolerable good country linen shirt, and no other cloaths of any account. The owners of the above negroes are desired to take them away and pay charges, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law. 3w

SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a mulatto fellow who calls himself WILLIAM GOOD, (or TOOGOOD) about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, he is a very good mower and reaper, and has a written permit to hire himself, which he will probably make use of as a pass; had on and took with him when he went away, a blue cloth coat, nankeen breeches and jacket, osnabrig shirt, and thread stockings. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow shall have a reward of one guinea, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by 3w CORNELIUS MILLS.

N. B. He formerly lived with captain [illegible] of Frederick county.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Near South-river ferry, July 22, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a likely slim young negro fellow named WILL, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stutters very much; had on a coarse country linen shirt and nothing else. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if six miles from home two dollars, if twelve miles four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, if farther and in the state eight dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf MORDECAI STEWART.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Henry Bateman, living near Snowdens forge, Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay mare, about thirteen hands high, branded on the left shoulder I, has a kind of switch tail, her off hind foot white, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3w

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Annapolis, June [illegible] 1783.

To be LEASED, for the term of twenty years, on a very moderate ground-rent,

THE following unimproved lots of land, lying in Frederick-town, Frederick county, and distinguished on the plot of the said town by the numbers 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, and 330. Each of these lots contain full three quarters of an acre of ground, are well situated, and the whole forming a square, with convenient streets on every side. For particulars enquire of major Montjoy Bayly, in Frederick-town, or to the subscriber, residing in the city of Annapolis.

J. H. STONE.

May 22, 1783.

AUCTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to offer himself to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, houses, negroes, horses, cattle, houshold goods, and every other species of property, upon as reasonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any person in the state.

A person properly qualified to execute this business, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the subscriber to give this public notice, that persons wanting to dispose of any personal property may know where to apply in future.

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so; and every attention shall be given to the disposal of their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office Annapolis, which if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

ANTHONY ADDISON, Esq; Prince-George's county.

Capt. Brown, of the artillery, John Bullen (3), John Beale Bordley, Fielder Bowie, Annapolis; John Briscoe, St. Mary's county; rev. Richard Brown, Charles county; capt. Thomas Boucher, Maryland; Benedict Brice, Choptank-bridge.

Dr. John Chapman (2), Charles county; Thomas Contee (6), Patuxent; Jeremiah T. Chase, capt. William Campbell, William Carmichael, Annapolis; Richard Carns (2), Ignatius Craycroft, Mary Carberry, St. Mary's county; Mr. Crackells, Port-Tobacco; John Carroll, Prince-George's county; Charles Crookshanks (2), Oxford; John Cowman, South-river; Richard Cheney, Head of Magothy; Samuel Chew, Herring bay.

Miss Nancy Dudley, near Herring-creek church; John Davidson (5), John & Samuel Davidson, Joseph Dowson, Mr. Dickson, Samuel Davidson (2), Annapolis; Henry Darnall, Pig-Point; James Dickenson, Talbot county.

Eastman & Neth (2), Annapolis.

John Ford, jun. Athanasius Ford, St. Mary's county; John Forbes (4), Benedict; William Faris, Annapolis; Ignatius Fenwick, Carrollsburg; Robert Ferguson, Piscataway; Hugh Ferry, Little Choptank; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland.

John Galloway, capt. John Gassaway, Annapolis; Robert Gover (3), Lyon's-creek.

Richard Hopkins, South-river; Vernon Hebb, St. Mary's-river; Nicholas Hammond, Dorchester county; Francis Hawkins (2), John Halkerston, Jonas Hawkins (2), Charles county; Benedict Hamilton, Patowmack; John Harris, Prince-George's county; Samuel Hughes; Thomas Harwood 3d, Cl. Holliday, G. Duvall, & N. Ramsay, Annapolis; William Hemsley, Wye-river.

James & Steward, Annapolis; Dr. Edward Johnson, Lower Marlborough; Mrs. Jerningham, Charles county; Thomas Johnson, Maryland; Rinaldo Johnson, Aquasco.

Francis Key, Maryland; Samuel Kemp, St. Mary's county.

George Leigh, Leonard-town; John Lansdale, jun. John Samuel Lambart, Annapolis; Richard Lee, Alice Lee, Charles county; William Lilburn, St. Mary's county; Charles Leacomp (2), Caroline county.

Gilbert Middleton, Reuben Merryweather, captain Walker Muse, Annapolis; Benjamin Mackall (2), Holland-point; Hugh M'Bride, Vienna; Anne Mostyn, Port-Tobacco; col. James Murray, Cambridge.

L. O'Neil, Montgomery county; Alexander Ogg, Hunting-creek.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis

Percy Rofe, James Ringgold, major Alexander Roxburgh (2), Annapolis; Charles Ridgely, son of John, Elk Ridge.

Philip Sprigg, major-general Smallwood (3), Steward & Richardson (3), Annapolis; James Stone, Lower-Marlborough; James Swan, Allen's-Fresh; William Stevenson (2), Chester-town; Dr. John Stevenson, Maryland; Abraham Schlegel, Frederick-town; John Shanks, St. Mary's county; James Semmes, Charles county.

Edward Tilghman (2), Wye-river; Philip Thomas, jun. John Thomas (2), West-river; Matthew Tilghman, Annapolis; Philip Tindal, Port-Tobacco; James Tilghman, Chester-town; lieutenant-colonel Tilghman, Maryland.

William Wakely, St. Mary's county; Richard Wilkinson, Joseph Williams (3), Richard Willson (2), Annapolis; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; rev. George H. Worseley, Port-Tobacco; Jesse Wharton, Chaptico; Dr. Michael Wallace (3) Patuxent; David Weems (4), Willic Weems, Herring bay.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or less, well improved, with a dwelling house, two good barns, and all other necessary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was set this spring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part sown down this spring with timothy; it is needless to give any further description of this place. Any person who would incline to become a purchaser, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be shewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and security for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the subscriber, and have possession soon enough to seed the ground.

Likewise to be sold, a complete waggon with four horses, and geers for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utensils. The personal property will be sold for ready money, or short credit with approved security.

Likewise to be rented for a term of years, a tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, where that business may be carried on to great advantage by a sober industrious man who will apply to his business; the tenant may take the yard in the state it is now in, or the subscriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious tenant

THOMAS HYDE.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands [illegible] very strong made and active [illegible]

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents. 12

On Tuesday the second day of September next, will be sold, for the benefit of the estate, to the highest bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, distinguished on the plat of the said city, by the number 42, together with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceased. A good title will be made to the purchaser by

2 *F. GREEN, administrator, and heir at law.*

Baltimore, July 7, 1783.

On Monday the 18th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

A LOT, containing three acres of land, in the town of Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent river; on which are an elegant finished dwelling house, thirty-four feet by thirty, with good cellars and kitchen under the whole; a shop, twenty feet by sixteen, and an excellent garden and yard in good repair. Also a very valuable piece of rich land, nearly adjoining, under good fencing, and plenty of woods to keep it in good repair; and also four acres of valuable marsh land. The whole will be sold all together or separate, as shall best suit the purchasers. Credit will be given on bond and security, three months for one half of the money, and twelve months for the remainder. The purchaser may enter into possession of the dwelling house on the tenth of October, and of the plantation at Christmas, when the year of the present tenants expires.

2 EDWARD JOHNSON.

June 27, 1783.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of William Digges, late of Warburton, Prince George's county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to send them in, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

2 GEORGE DIGGES, executor.

N. B. I have a grist mill, on a good stream of water, near Piscataway, Prince-George's county, with about fifteen acres of timothy meadow, which I will rent out on reasonable terms, and may be entered upon the first day of August next; also will sell or rent out several small tracts of land. G. D.

Annapolis, July 8, 1783.

FOUND, two certificates, issued June 24, 1783, by the commissioner for adjusting the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States. The owner may have them, on proving his property, and paying the expence of advertising, by enquiring at Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin's, senior. If not claimed within one month they will be disposed of. 2

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NED, who says he belongs to a certain Charles Morris, of the state of Virginia, appears to be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 40 or 45 years of age; had on a country linen shirt, a pair of kersey breeches, an old blue regimental coat, and an old flapped hat. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

2 SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

A

CIRCULAR LETTER

From his EXCELLENCY

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

TO THE

SEVERAL STATES,

2 CALLED

HIS LEGACY,

BEING HIS LAST PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.

March 20, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

July 7, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Worthington, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.

NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, administrator. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, across a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's mill, and from thence the nearest and most commodious way to Frederick-town. 7

ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment.

12 *FREDERICK GREEN.*

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,

A journeyman hair-dresser,

WHO understands shaving and dressing, and can keep himself sober. Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

N. B. I will also take any lively boy as an apprentice. 4 *J. S.*

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE subscriber being authorised by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given that the subscriber will dispose of the said tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of August next, according to the direction of the said act of assembly. tf

7 FRANK LEEKE.

Wye-river, June 23, 1783.

THE subscriber, commander of the ship Plymouth, now lying at Emmerson's landing, takes in tobacco on liberty, for London, at seven pounds sterling per ton. The greatest part of his ship's load is already engaged and she will certainly sail by the last of July.

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

N. B. To be sold on board said ship, 32 hogsheads of West-India rum, 8 ditto of old rum, barrel porter, loaf sugar, 100 barrels of salt, and 5 chests of green and hyson tea. 4 *W. M.*

Annapolis June 16, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Sarah Brice, late of this city, deceased, are requested to pay the interest due on their bonds, or renew them, and those who have claims against her estate, are desired to send them in legally proved that they may be settled. 6 w

6 *JAMES BRICE, executor.*

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. Enquire of the printer. 13

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

20 WILLIAM LOGAN.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out-houses; in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

N. B. The plantation contains 300 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water. 22

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public vendue, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tuesday the 2d day of September next, that very valuable house and lot, late the property of Lloyd Dulany.

At Baltimore-town, on Thursday the 4th following, the house and tract of ground in the vicinity of said town, late the property and residence of Dr. Henry Stevenson. Also at the same time and place, an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late the property of Robert Christie; and a good lot and dwelling house situate on Market-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of ——— Lynch.

At Bladensburg, on Monday the 8th following, the houses and lots in said town, and a very valuable plantation about three miles distant, late the property of Daniel Stephenson.

One year's credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with security. All persons having just claims against any of the said estates, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general and intendant, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the cash when paid.

By order,

3 J. DORSEY, clk.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chesnut sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall have four dollars reward, paid by

5 CHARLES RIDGELY.

Charles county, June 16, 1783.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and says he got it by a knife being thrown at him, and that his name is Jerry, and belongs to colonel Ramsey, of Virginia, but some say he belongs to William Lindsey, of Colchester. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff.

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